

THE PEOPLE AROUSED

Charleston Feels the Necessity of a Protest

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—[Special.]—I begins to look now as though McDew's "little indiscretion," which he so confidently expected his friends to overlook, may give him more trouble than he anticipated. The publication of an interview with Clerk of Council Simmons, in which he states that the best people

in Charleston endorse the verdict, has raised a storm of indignation in the community that has probably culminated in a public indignation meeting. The following is a statement of the verdict voiced in a letter published today, and which, as it is said, is written by a prominent clergyman, in which the writer says: "As a law-abiding citizen I earnestly protest against any official of the city government undertaking to carry out the sentence of the community council on this subject. The verdict filled the hearts of many of our people

WITH GRIEF AND SHAME;
that it is regarded as a blow to our good name; injury only equalled by some of those afflictions with which nature has visited us.

ments of the newspapers has had a very perceptible effect. The newspapers here which have defended McLow from the very day of his arrival, are now turning their backs on him. A new element in the community, is out in the field denouncing these editorial comments. The writer says:

"The class of writers at the north who select upon every incident what it may be construed to mean, are now turning to frankly exclaim that northern capital will not be deceived by a man's utterance. All those individuals who destroy the credit of the north, will be exposed. The grounds would very probably find abundant opportunity in the north, and repetition of this sort."

Dr. McLow is also in trouble with the medical society of which he was elected a member in 1856. He has just received a letter from Dr. Dawson. It is said he sent his letter of resignation on Monday last, but that the society would not receive it, the intention being to compel him to resign. It is, however, probable that it will probably be accepted later on, in order to avoid the tiresome process of going through the usual steps of a resignation as required by the society's constitution. It is rumored, too, that several members of St. John's Lutheran church, at which McLow attended for some time, have severed the connection with the church.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL

South Carolina Farmers Discussing Affairs

of Interest to Them.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 5.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the county Farmers' Alliance was held in the court house today. The attendance being unusually large and the representation being of a high order of intelligence.

Newton F. Walker was elected president; R. A. Lancaster vice-president; Henry E. Williams, secretary. Isaac Paget, Dr. R. M. Smith and Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster are the executive committee, and Mack Zimmerman, trade agent, vice George B. Dean, who resigned.

The matter of covering cotton received much attention. The alliance will use cotton covering, pure straw and the old bagging now offered by our local mills and merchants, but members are at liberty to try straw bagging. A large amount of old bagging is always sold by the mills here, and the quantity of supply will be larger than ever this year. It is estimated that an effort will be made to arrange with the mills in this county to buy the net cotton and thus avoid the unfavorable effect to the farmer of the present rate.

The mills here use more cotton than this section produces.

DAVITT OPENS HIS OWN CASE.

Witness Testifies That the Police are Responsible for Crime.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Davitt opened his own case before the Parnell commission today, the first witness to be called was Mr. London, ex-member of the house of commons. He testified that the first crime which occurred in county Mayo owing to rack rents. "Witness assisted in founding the Mayo branch of the nazie. It never voted a farthing to foment any of the murders of Lynen, Herd and O'Connell were the worst crimes. The majority of those policy was to shoot land agers. Herd's league was in the pay of the police. It was organized by Whelan, who was a police officer."

Presiding Justice Hannen questioned the witness, who persisted that the police incited the outrages perpetrated by Herd's league. "I said I had not informed the authorities, because he would not let me inform them, without an informer. He had frequently denounced the Herd league publicly."

A CROOKED TELLER.
Arrested and Locked Up on a Charge of Embezzlement.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 5.--Frank Hoyt, acting teller of the First National bank of Hoboken, was arrested and locked up this morning upon complaint of President S. H. Adams upon the charge of embezzlement. The bank officers suspected Hoyt of wrong-doing and examined his accounts yesterday. A shortage of at least \$15,000 was found. Hoyt has been connected with the bank fifteen years and been an unpublished character. He is a married man, with a family.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

of morphine administered by his own physician. The quantity taken is supposed to have been twenty-five grains, as that is the amount purchased for him by an old colored man, and the package was found empty. He ceased was well known by the traveling public, as he has been clerk at the Spengler house for a number of years.

Diphtheria in Minnesota.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 5.—Report comes from the village of Albany, twenty miles west of the Manitoba road, that black diphtheria has broken out in 113 families. Both churches

schools have been closed, and the celebration yesterday, which had been arranged, abandoned. No deaths have occurred so far.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES.

The miners at St. Enne have all gone on a strike.

Mr. Parnell will make a public address in Glasgow in September. He will also probably speak London and Inverness.

Massachusetts riflemen won another victory Sunday evening, England, yesterday, defeating the London rifles with a score of 1,038 to 1,035.

Baroness de Salm, the daughter of the late

the executive board of the coke region
day of Labor meeting men met at Everson, Pa.,
berth and declined to make a demand on opera-
for an increase in wages in the near future.

An election was held yesterday in the
division of Five to fill the parliamentary seat
vacant by the resignation of K. E. Bruce. The
resulted in favor of Mr. Berrell, Gladstone
did not.

A double tragedy, horrible in its details, oc-
curred on Third street, in Memphis, the murder
suicide being Frank Breidisch, and the victim

Wife. Breimish's wife left him some time ago because of his failure to support her and their two children. Yesterday evening Breimindah met his wife on the street, and requested her to return home with him. She refused, and grabbing her by the hair, he pulled her head over backward, and with a large butcher knife cut her throat from ear to ear.

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 6, 1889.

Two Newspapers.

The New York World is a reckless newspaper. It says:

Some idea of the nature of journalism in the south may be gathered from the fact that the Charleston News of last Sunday had no editorial reference to the verdict in the McDow case. The fact was quickly announced under this heading: "On Trial for His Life—Dr. McDow Acquitted of the Murder of Captain Dawson." There was a newspaper whose editor and proprietor had been foolishly assassinated and his slayer pronounced innocent absolutely afraid to lift up his voice to protest against the injustice. And yet Dr. McDow is threatening to take his slayer and administer a reproof to the press of his city because it has not treated him with the respect due his position, despite his indiscretions.

What would the World have the News and Courier do? Would it advise a newspaper to prejudice public opinion in advance of a trial, and then, if disappointed in the verdict, abuse the judge, the lawyers and the jury?

A reputable newspaper cannot pursue such a course in a decent community. Undoubtedly the Charleston paper was bitterly disappointed in the result of the McDow case, but, unless it had conclusive evidence that fraud or improper means were employed to secure the verdict, it would not be justified in denouncing the jury and the sworn officers of the court.

By the way, how does the World know that its Charleston contemporary is "absolutely afraid" to lift up its voice to protest against the injustice of the verdict?

One point in the trial of the case might very properly be severely criticised, and that is the preponderance of negroes on the jury, but the criticism should not be confined to the McDow case alone—it should take a wider range.

The World has taken a strange view of this case. It started out in a complacent mood because the jury had seven negroes on it, and now it abuses the white people of South Carolina for something which they are not responsible for, and which they could not prevent. All this is very unjust and unworthy of a great paper.

An Outspoken Preacher.

The editor of the Arkansas Churchman takes a gloomy view of the religious situation.

The Churchman declares that our worship of Mammon is as real and vicious as ever engaged the pagan devotion of any people, and says that a period of spiritual eclipse, of terrible apostasy, threatens Christendom.

Although our contemporary firmly believes that the cause of Christ will ultimately triumph, still it recognizes the fact that it is possible for a nation to turn away from God, and suffer all the bitter consequences of apostasy.

There are other unpleasant things that embitter the life of this gloomy editor. His plain way of calling attention to the dangers of the age has made him enemies, and he has been warned to beware of assassination.

We cannot imagine a more unhappy man than an earnest Christian who believes that the churches have apostatized, and that the world again needs the shedding of martyrs' blood to shock nominal Christians into a realization of the hideous nature of modern paganism.

It must be admitted that there is a good deal of this sort of talk these days. As a rule, it comes from the country—the big \$10,000-a-year city preachers do not take such a blue view of the situation. There is something in all this world thinking about. Perhaps it is a good sign. The country is a powerful moral factor, and the city churches will never dare to stray very far from the faith and the practices solidly upheld by the country churches. The cities may fall into erratic ways, but sooner or later the country will straighten them out.

Mexico and the Negroes.

While certain newspapers and leaders of public opinion in the Piedmont region argue that the negroes are here to stay, and that the two races must make the best of it, it is a significant fact that the whites in the southwest—in the black belt—talk very differently.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat believes that the negro exodus to Mexico, now just beginning, will be a big movement. If the negroes are willing to go across the Rio Grande, and if the Mexican government is prepared to treat them well, our southwestern friends will be perfectly satisfied. Such a movement would, of course, be gradual. It would not take away our labor supply all at once, and it would prevent negro congestion in any part of the south. The receding black wave of migration would be followed by a wave of white immigration, and the south would in this way be relieved of the pressure of the race problem.

There may be something in this voluntary colonization of the negroes in Mexico, but it is not likely that the transfer of the cotton planting industry, expected by the leaders of the movement, will ever take place. Whether the negro stays with us or not, King Cotton will remain.

Forests, Floods and Drouths.

Dr. Felix Oswald, writing in the North American Review, gives what he calls "American Arguments." Among other things, he predicts that in the near future arbor festivals will be too popular to be limited to a single day in the year.

That he also predicts, judging from old-world analogies, that the progress of forest destruction will before long reduce a large area of our farm lands to the necessity of artificial irrigation. Dr. Oswald says that all through the low lands of the southern cotton states, especially in western Arkansas, western Georgia and central Alabama, severe drouths will become a yearly affliction, and he predicts that a considerable portion of southern Missouri and western

Texas will become too dry for agriculture. The effect of stripping the country of its forests is two-fold. The penalty is not only paid in parching and long continued drouths, but in sudden and disastrous floods.

Dr. Oswald must have had the experience of France in his mind when he alluded to the analogies of the old world. One hundred years ago, during one of the many recollections that have disgraced France, the common people seized on the preserves of the nobles and destroyed the magnificent forests that had been carefully protected from mutilation.

One of the results of the destruction of these great forests was that in seventeen departments of southern France the agricultural and grazing lands were devastated by the mountain torrents. These floods were followed by disastrous drouths and a very large and fruitful area was impoverished and depopulated.

According to the Boston Herald, which appears to have studied the figures, the cost to France, in actual money, of the foolish destruction of its forests, has already amounted to nearly \$47,000,000, and even yet the effects of the devastation of a century ago have not been removed. The national museum at Washington has on exhibition a collection of photographs which give a vivid illustration of the nature and extent of the devastation wrought in France by the common people during the revolution.

On a smaller scale, perhaps, but still on a scale large enough to attract the serious attention of thoughtful men, the destruction of forests in this country is going on, the impelling motive being the greed for money. Especially is this true of the great forests of the south. Since the war hundreds and thousands of miles of forests have been destroyed, and the destruction is going on more rapidly than ever.

Congress appropriates only \$10,000 for the preservation of the forests of the nation, while it is estimated that \$6,000,000 worth of lumber is yearly stolen from the public domain. The value of the wood consumed in the United States each year is estimated at \$90,000,000.

Unless the destruction that is now going on is stayed or supplemented by a wise and far-reaching forestry policy, this country will suffer as France did.

Georgia News From Abroad.

The New York Voice, a prohibition organ, publishes a letter from Atlanta asking if prohibitionists should support a movement now on foot in Georgia to have all the democratic candidates for the legislature pledge themselves privately to vote for a state prohibition law.

It is gratifying to see the Voice speak out against this alleged scheme. Our contemporary thinks that it would be better to first secure a majority of prohibition voters before passing a state prohibition law.

But the matter is not worth discussing. Our readers know that there is no such cranky movement on foot. The trick proposed by the Atlanta correspondent would not stand the smallest chances of succeeding.

Judge Falligant.

It was a fitting thing that such a man as Judge Robert Falligant, of Chatham, should be the first officer elected by the general assembly in the new capital.

His unanimous election was a substantial testimonial of his worth and fitness for the bench. As a lawyer and a law-maker he has won an enviable reputation in the courts and legislative halls of the state.

As an accomplished gentleman, of character and culture, he is known to his wide circle of acquaintances throughout the state. We congratulate the general assembly on a selection which every citizen can approve.

The governors of Louisiana and Mississippi will discover that proclamations do not affect prize fights. They should put companies of militia on special trains and pursue the "exclusionists."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that Arizona must not be admitted to the union until the territory can show up a substantial republican majority. It is now in order to kick democratic Montana out of the union.

The administration is removing the "literary feller" appointed by Mr. Cleveland. Francis H. Underwood and W. L. Alden have been retained.

The Cincinnati Gazette is discussing anew the subject of secession. Cincinnati beer and Cincinnati heat produce some very curious results.

In various parts of the United States, last Thursday, Johnny got his gun and himself off at the same time.

"GATH" has dropped ancient history, and has written a really interesting letter from Paris.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A PICTURESQUE WESTERN CRANK who calls himself "Ezra, King of Heaven," has issued the following notices: "Whereas, certain persons calling themselves the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi have taken up upon themselves, impudently, arrogantly, and without permission, to seek to interfere with the people of the prize fight between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain, which prize fight is commonly expected to take place within the limits either of Mississippi or Louisiana, now, therefore, I, Ezra, King of Heaven, and the United States, do hereby order and declare that the proclamations of the so-called governors of those states are null and void, and it is my decree that all possible encouragement be given by the citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana, and all other persons everywhere, to the said John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain to fight and kill each other."

"Ezra, King," etc.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS has this to say of a growing evil: "The persistence with which the Mormon elders carry on their work of making proselytes for their faith calls for some effective action. These now at work in West Virginia are but an insignificant portion of the number that have been sent out by the church. All through the southern states, particularly in the rural districts, one or more of these persons is located, with no other purpose than to keep up the numerical strength of the polygamists. They live in handsome style and travel luxuriously, holding out to their infatuated followers the signment that every convert will be able to do the same in time. It is true that these converts are all among the more ignorant classes, but this is all the more reason why they should be taken in hand. The more intelligent are not led astray by their misrepresentations."

THE MOVEMENT TO OUST Judge DuBois, of the criminal court of Memphis, on the ground that he was a second in a duel many years ago, has failed. The court decides that it has no jurisdiction but that the power of removal resides in the legislature. Judge DuBois will probably fill out his term.

THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH says: "Now a syndicate is reported to be forming in London to buy up the principal dry goods interests in the American cities. There must be an enormous amount of loose capital in England seeking employment. So far no harm has been done by its investment in these enterprises, except that it has kept up prices of goods and that it was promptly checked. One thing is certain: While large amounts of English capital are invested here, Eng-

land will be very careful not to go to war with the United States. Financial interests are great conservators of peace. If some of the southern states would try mutual investments in each other's territories they might be able to dispense with their enormous standing armies."

THE NORFOLK (VA.) LANDMARK denounces the McDow verdict. A Norfolk correspondent asks us if the Landmark approves the verdict in the Evans case, and what it thinks of Lewis, who was lately indicted with Evans and has since killed his second man. Perhaps the Landmark can answer our Norfolk correspondent.

JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago Massachusetts passed an act to encourage the manufacture of multi-layers, on the ground that they would preserve the health of the citizens and prevent the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHRONICLE is waging war against the system in this city. It has secured a number of affidavits and proposes to send every lawyer who is guilty of dishonest practices.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS says that the climate of Caracas is the finest in the world. Sometimes the thermometer rises to eighty-five or dips to sixty, but the average is seventy-five degrees.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR W. J. MCGEE, the world's fuel supply, both coal and wood, will be exhausted in ten years.

IT COSTA RICA GOES TO WAR with Nicaragua about the American canal in the latter country, what would our government do about it?

CHICAGO FEELS SO BIG that her citizens think of having the city organized into a state.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

NIGHTINGALE.—Florence Nightingale is sixty-nine years old, but she has written a letter of sympathy for the people of the south.

ZETLAND.—The Earl of Zetland, the new viceroy of Ireland, has an income of over \$10,000 a day. Cox—Sunset Cox started to Dakota to make a fourth of July speech, but the clouds intervened to lay over at St. Paul.

DAYS.—The committee spent some time in consultation, and then submitted the following

COLLINS.—Wilkie Collins is down with his second stroke of paralysis.

JONES.—Hon. Alex. H. Jones, of Asheville, N.C., has been mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared that some accident has happened to him.

BOULANGER.—Boulanger's friends wonder whether the general will be respectfully treated if he visits America.

EVANS.—The great Earl of Evans grows thinner as his enemies grow longer.

MATTHEWS.—Professor William Matthews has an article on "The Negro Intellect" in the current number of the North American Review.

JOHNSTON.—General Joseph E. Johnston is the greatest old man in Washington. He is a great walker.

BARNUM.—P. T. Barnum, at the age of eighty, will take a circus to London.

NORTH.—Thomas North, the English capitalist, was a poor border river twenty-three years ago. Now he is worth \$10,000,000.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(Continued.)

Hon. A. O. Bacon for Governor? EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As one who supported Gordon four years ago, allow me to nominate the Hon. A. O. Bacon for governor, to succeed General Gordon.

Major Bacon deserves this from the hands of the people of Georgia. No man is better fitted for it than he. Very truly yours, W. H. Gilmer.

When a man puts his life on an honorable mission, he is entitled to consideration at the hands of the people. Unless something in his record makes it improper, he should be helped by the people to the place he seeks.

In the seventy-four counties that acted, of which General Gordon carried about sixty, Gordon's majority over Bacon was less than 1,000. A change of 500 votes would have given Bacon the nomination.

This slender majority for Governor Gordon was won after this CONSTITUTION had given him its immense influence, and when the best politicians in the state, the members of the committee of the campaign committee, had given him their aid and support without ceasing.

Except for these extraordinary circumstances Major Bacon would have been governor four years ago. Every friend who supported him then will support him again, and thousands of Gordon men who feel that he then will be able to give to his country a man of his own.

State Education. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Your late editorial on this subject, and a note of warning, deserve serious attention. The strides in the direction of paternalism have been long and rapid.

Free tuition was followed by a demand for free books. Now comes the cry for free clothes and food. The bill proposed by Dr. Fulton proposes to expend upwards of thirty thousand dollars for these purposes.

The state is to become father of all the children within her borders. The natural father is to be relieved of all responsibility for the maintenance of his children as soon as they are old enough to know who he is. Not only so, but it is proposed to compel parents to do this at all times.

It is not their duty to their children. It is their duty to introduce a bill compelling a man to love his wife and not to marry her until he has the relief of motherhood providing for her and her family. Sound your note of warning again, Messrs. Editors. Beware of the family.

There is danger ahead. Heavy fatal blows are being struck at the very foundations of society and government. Beware of the family. Beware of the family. Beware of the family.

responsibility, and that will lead to motion disorder and chaos. Beware of the family. Beware of the family. Beware of the family.

powerless to control.

A Card.

TO THE EDITORS OF THIS JOURNAL: There appeared in your paper on the 3d a card from Mary J. Smith, charging me with drunkenness and jealousy as the grounds upon which she hoped to secure a divorce. I regret very much having to say that I had no such card, and am now trying to ruin my good character. I feel that I am justified in so doing. As to my good character and her bad one I respectfully refer the people of Atlanta to J. M. Smith and John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain.

THE MAISON REFRIGERATING COMPANY. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In his report of an interview with me concerning the Maison Refrigerating Company, your issue of the 2d contains errors which I desire to correct. First, I am not the general manager of the Atlanta company. I resigned that office on March 1st, and Mr. F. M. Scott was elected in my place.

2. I did not say that the failure of the Maison company was due entirely to the inefficiency of the men in charge of it. I said that the cause of the trouble was the long delay in getting the machinery. This is correct. I referred to the inefficiency of the men in charge of the machinery, and not to the inefficiency of capital as a factor in the troubles of the company. The failure of the water supply, the long delay in getting the machinery, the long delay in getting the machinery, the long delay in getting the machinery.

run to run and high speed the goods, and their capital was not used in the most profitable way with the business. Hence the assignment. Respectfully, J. C. KIMBALL.

July 5th, 1889.

Mr. Shields's Side.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In yesterday's issue of the Journal appeared a sensational article calculated to do me injustice. The article states in substance that I was given a check by one, H. L. Smith, to collect and turn over the collected money to H. L. Smith; that I collected the check, turned over part of the money, and with the rest bought myself a cow. The charge actually made by H. L. Smith is false enough, but this article makes the matter worse than it is. H. L. Smith, given about the first of last November, 1888. We collected the money on the note and turned it over to H. L. Smith, after deducting the amount of an account for bills furnished by H. L. Smith to the Journal.

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THE GRAND RECEPTION.

ON THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

Appointment of Committee on Invitation and Floor Managers—How Everything Will Be Conducted.

The dedicatory reception is an assured fact. Considerably more than a majority of the members of the committee of fifty citizens appointed by Mayor Glenn met at the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon.

They were Atlanta's most prominent citizens. All seemed to enter with zeal into the project for a grand dedicatory reception of the new capitol, a reception given by the citizens of Atlanta to the people of Georgia.

Mayor Glenn presided at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Charles H. Crankshaw, who has been appointed to prepare a design for an invitation, submitted one which found favor at once.

On the first page is a drawing of the new capitol as a center piece, with smaller sketches of the capitals at Savannah, Louisville, Milwaukee and the old capitol at Atlanta in the four corners. On the third page is the coat of arms of Georgia with the words "Dedicatory Reception." On the last page the dome of the capitol is seen with a large United States flag and a large state flag on either side. This will doubtless be the design accepted.

The first business transacted was the appointment of a committee to submit to the meeting the names of the gentlemen to serve on the different committees that would be necessary. The members of this committee were Messrs. E. P. Chamberlin, R. F. Maddox, Adolph Brandt, Charles W. Crankshaw, and George W. Adams.

The committee spent some time in consultation, and then submitted the following LIST OF COMMITTEES:

ARRANGEMENTS.—E. P. Howell, chairman; J. W. English, Amos Fox, F. E. Block, R. F. Maddox, S. F. Woodson, Adolph Brandt, James R. Wythe, P. E. Rice, and T. P. Westmoreland.

NAVIGATION.—H. W. Grady, chairman; John Smith, H. T. Inman, Jacob Haas, J. R. Gramling, J. G. Ogleby, Charles Beerman, D. N. Speer, J. K. Hill, Josiah Carter, Dr. R. D. Spaulding.

FINANCE.—Clark Howell, chairman; R. J. Lowry, M. Rich, C. A. Collier, M. C. Kiser, J. J. Spaulding, W. A. Wright, A. H. Cox, Burton Smith, Dr. J. A. Alexander, Joseph H. Hill.

RECEPTION.—John T. Glenn, chairman; Governor John B. Gordon, F. E. Block, J. W. English, George W. Adams, W. H. Grady, J. R. Gramling, J. G. Ogleby, Charles Beerman, D. N. Speer, J. K. Hill, Josiah Carter, Dr. R. D. Spaulding.

FLORAL.—Charles W. Crankshaw, chairman; Clarence Knowles, Thomas B. Faine, Daniel Grant, Harvey Johnson, Robert C. Freeman, Hugh Gordon, Lewis Redwine, John W. Grant, Willis Westmoreland, Jr., Joseph T. Orme, J. C. Freeman, Will Inman, Tom Cobb, Jackson, John S. Clarke, Albert Howell, John H. St. Julien, Julien Ravanel, Joseph Eddie-man, Fulton Colville.

SOME CHANGES. The report made by Mr. Chamberlin, who asked that anybody who had suggestions to make them, as the committee would be glad of any assistance or advice.

The first suggestion was that Mr. Chamberlin be put upon the committee of arrangements. "But I will be out of the city for two weeks," he explained, "and can't well attend to the duties."

The other gentlemen insisted that he serve, and his name was added to the list. "I notice," said Mr. Clark Howell, "that the committee has placed me upon several committees, giving me also the chairmanship of the committee on finance. Now, gentlemen, I thoroughly appreciate the compliment, but in this selection, but my work in the house is going to be so heavy that I do not feel that I could do justice to this committee work. I also notice that the committee has placed me upon the committee on finance, and I am not sure that I can do the position justice. I hope you will excuse somebody else."

"If Mr. Howell can't serve I would suggest that the committee, Mr. R. J. Lowry, said Colonel Maddox, "We need the press with us in this to make it a success," said Mr. Clark Spaulding, "and I move Mr. Howell be chairman of the finance committee."

"I second that motion," said Mr. Howell. There were several other seconds, and Mr. Smith was unanimously elected.

Clark Howell moved that the chairman of the different committees be requested to meet at least once a week. This was carried. The work of preparing for the grand reception will be pushed forward at once.

Governor Bullock and the New York Press. The following editorial from the New York Press of the 2d shows that Governor Bullock is still maintaining his view that national meddling in elections is unwelcome and unnecessary. The Press does not give the ex-governor's communications in full.

NATIONAL ELECTORAL REFORM. The Press is in receipt of an interesting letter from ex-governor Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia, replying to a recent remark of this journal on the subject of national election reform.

Governor Bullock is himself devoted to these ideals, but he believes in the local policy, except that he would have congress refuse to accept certificates of election where there was evidence that the election had been unfairly conducted.

Every other device—federal election laws, registration, the supervisors, federal inspectors, etc.—has been tried without result satisfactory to the promoters. Force is not in harmony with free elections or republican institutions, and the reaction in northern opinion against his use in the south was marked by a set of election officers representing both parties and appointed by the national government, not for purposes of oppression or interference, but for a directly contrary purpose; that of separating national from state and local elections, so that there would be no excuse for complaining that a state was not allowed to manage its own affairs.

In the judgment of the Press such a system of national ballot reform would be entirely in line with the argument which ex-governor Bullock has used in favor of his plan; for it would not interfere with local self government, and yet it might go as far as was absolutely necessary in asserting the nation's right to self government for itself, if it would not go so far as to regulate the matter of vital national concern.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE GONE.

New Orleans Will Leave, Leaving the Hon. Charles A. C. Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, July 5.—[Special.]—The Southern League has knocked the life out of the Southern league baseball club. Manager Wayne of the Chattanooga team, received a telegram from Manager Howell, of New Orleans, tonight, announcing that the New Orleans would have to quit the league—that the baseball in the present city did not stand a ghost of a chance now. As a consequence, the Southern league goes under with Chattanooga in the lead and the only club that has any money out of the game this season.

THEY DESERVE THE ROPE.

The Terrible Crime of Five South Carolina Negroes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—A dispatch to the News and Courier from Bishopville, Sumter county, says: On last Friday two young white people, Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, appeared in the neighborhood of Bishopville church, three miles above here, and stayed over night with one Ransom J. Anderson, a colored man, and on Monday morning started out for Bishopville to look for work. On their way to town they were met by Ned Williams, a young negro, who bears a very bad reputation, and were decoyed by Ned to his house, where he said they could remain during Saturday, and he would then pilot them on Sunday to a good place to stay until they could obtain work.

On Sunday morning Ned Williams went off, ostensibly to see about getting a house for the young couple. His object, however, was to summon four of his comrades—Ed Slater, John Williams, his brother, Tom Charles and Preston Jefferson.

To aid him in a scheme he had planned. The five negroes held a meeting just outside of Williams' house and in sight of their victims.

A little after dark Williams told the young white man and his wife that he would now conduct them to the home he had secured for them, and they set out with him, but had only gone about two hundred yards from the house when Ned's four companions jumped on young Daniels and beat him and drove him away. Then the five, with drawn pistols, assaulted the woman, each abusing her in his heart's content. The poor creature, half dead, was forced back into Ned Williams' house, and there kept until the next morning, when Williams' wife carried her to the house of Preston Jefferson, where he took her to the house of June Cupid, who resides on O. S. Scarborough's place. Cupid and his wife, a half colored people, and she remained with them last night, when the white people of the vicinity got the first inkling of the crime.

THE AFFAIR INVESTIGATED. An investigation followed, and R. E. Carnes, trial justice, issued warrants for four men, three of whom were the parties wanted. The fourth, being innocent, was discharged this morning. Two negroes were secured. At the preliminary examination all the parties made statements which amount in fact to a plea of guilty. The town is in a fever of excitement, and the police are on the alert. The case is being investigated by the grand jury, and a large guard is placed over the prisoners to prevent any possibility of lynching.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SON. An investigation followed, and R. E. Carnes, trial justice, issued warrants for four men, three of whom were the parties wanted. The fourth, being innocent, was discharged this morning. Two negroes were secured. At the preliminary examination all the parties made statements which amount in fact to a plea of guilty. The town is in a fever of excitement, and the police are on the alert. The case is being investigated by the grand jury, and a large guard is placed over the prisoners to prevent any possibility of lynching.

He Goes Through the First Orders of the Priesthood. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—At the cathedral this morning, Thomas Extinguishman, eldest son of General William S. Sherman, passed through the first stage of ordination that will make him a priest of the Roman Catholic church. The first stage of ordination will be the second stage, when the order of subdiacon was conferred upon him. He is a very handsome young man, and is a member of the archbishop's staff. He is a member of the archbishop's staff, and is a member of the archbishop's staff.

The Train Was Wrecked. CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 5.—[Special.]—The freight and accommodation train which left here last night for Wilmington, met with a bad wreck near Wadesboro. When approaching Wadesboro the engineer discovered that the heavy rails had completely overflipped it. It was too late to stop, and consequently the wreck could not be avoided. The engine and two cars were derailed, and the rest of the train was derailed. Fortunately no lives were lost nor any serious injuries sustained.

From Atlanta to Greenville. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 5.—[Special.]—Beginning Sunday morning, trains on the Georgia and Alabama railroads will run from Atlanta, Ga., to Greenville, S.C. A freight schedule will be put on between Columbus and Greenville, S.C. Monday morning. The freight schedule will be put on between Columbus and Greenville, S.C. Monday morning. The freight schedule will be put on between Columbus and Greenville, S.C. Monday morning.

